

## **General Disclaimer**

### **One or more of the Following Statements may affect this Document**

- This document has been reproduced from the best copy furnished by the organizational source. It is being released in the interest of making available as much information as possible.
- This document may contain data, which exceeds the sheet parameters. It was furnished in this condition by the organizational source and is the best copy available.
- This document may contain tone-on-tone or color graphs, charts and/or pictures, which have been reproduced in black and white.
- This document is paginated as submitted by the original source.
- Portions of this document are not fully legible due to the historical nature of some of the material. However, it is the best reproduction available from the original submission.

X-692-71-378  
PREPRINT

NASA TM X- 65708

# PLOTTER ROUTINES FOR THE IBM 1800 COMPUTER

T. P. CARLETON

SEPTEMBER 1971



**GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER**  
**GREENBELT, MARYLAND**

FORM 602	N71-36576	
	(ACCESSION NUMBER)	
	34	
	(PAGES)	
	TMX 65708	
		(THRU)
		G3
		(CODE)
		08

PLOTTER ROUTINES FOR THE  
IBM 1800 COMPUTER

by

T. P. Carleton

Laboratory for Extraterrestrial Physics  
NASA - Goddard Space Flight Center  
Greenbelt, Maryland

## CONTENTS

<u>Introduction</u> .....	1
<u>Notation</u> .....	2
<u>Section I.</u>	
<u>HISTO</u> Produces histogram of data array .....	3
<u>QUICK</u> Multi-option X-Y plot routine .....	4
<u>GRID</u> (EGRID) Draws a grid with linear or logarithmic divisions in the form of tickmarks or full lines .....	6
<u>Section II</u>	
<u>SCAL</u> (SCALE) Sets origin and defines plotting area in terms of user defined units. Must be called before PLOT or PLOTA are used .....	9
<u>FACTR</u> Shrinks or expands plot along X or Y axes, affects all routines in Sections I and II .....	10
<u>PLOT</u> Moves pen (up or down) to location defined in user units.....	10
<u>PLOTA</u> Performs PLOT function for array of points ....	11
<u>MOVE</u> Moves pen (up or down) to location specified in inches, can be used to establish new origin ...	11
<u>TGRID</u> Draws a frame with linearly spaced tickmarks ..	11
<u>SYMBL</u> Plots one of eight possible symbols .....	11
<u>ALPHA</u> Plots alphanumeric characters, special symbols and punctuation marks .....	12
<u>DECD</u> Plots integral portion of a floating point number .....	14
<u>TRAN</u> Plots Fortran array of EBCDIC characters .....	14
<u>CIRCL</u> Draws a circle of specified radius.....	14



SCAL 3 Sets origin and defines plotting area in user's  
units for isometric 3-dimensional plot, must be  
called before PLOT3 is used..... 15

PLOT3 Moves pen to isometric representation of  
3-dimensional point ..... 16

### Section III

PLERR Prints error message on typewriter..... 17

PIKUP System routine fetches X and Y expansion factors.. 18

BRING/BITS Unpacks data packed in bit form ..... 18

PLOTX System routine to raise, lower or move pen ..... 19

LINE/SKIP Moves pen to point specified in .01"  
increments ..... 20

### Section IV

CCOMP Plots contents of tape produced for CalComp 770  
plotter..... 23

PGRAF Produces X-Y plot on 1443 printer ..... 24

TGRAF Produces X-Y plot on 1816 or 1053 typewriter ..... 24

Acknowledgements ..... 24

References ..... 24

Appendix A Subroutine storage requirements ..... 25

Appendix B Required subroutine listings ..... 26

Appendix C Subroutine listings ..... 28

QUICK ..... 29

GRID ..... 30

HISTO ..... 31

SCAL/PLOT/PIKUP/FACTR/MOVE ..... 32

<u>TGRID</u> .....	34
<u>SYMBL</u> .....	35
<u>ALPHA</u> .....	37
<u>PLOTA</u> .....	41
<u>TRAN</u> .....	42
<u>DECD</u> .....	43
<u>CIRCL</u> .....	44
<u>PLERR</u> .....	44
<u>LINE/SKIP</u> .....	45
<u>BRING/BITS</u> .....	47
<u>SCAL3/PLOT3</u> .....	48

## Introduction

This document describes subroutines which have been written to facilitate use of the IBM 1627 plotter associated with an IBM 1800 computer. These subroutines have been implemented under the Multiprogramming Executive Operating System (MPX) and all information pertains to the MPX versions.

The programs in the first section are designed to permit graphic presentation of data with a minimum of programming effort. Most standard types of plots can be produced by calling one of the programs in this section. Options are included for linear or logarithmic tickmarks or grids, multi-color plotting, the tracing of several curves or sets of data points on the same base, and histogram plotting.

The subroutines of the second section provide the basic tools for those who wish to design their own special purpose plots. Included are routines for controlling pen movement in terms of inches or user defined units, writing alphabetic or numeric text, plotting special symbols, changing the scale of plots, and isometric presentation of three dimensional data.

The third section describes special subroutines used by the programs of the first two sections. These are included primarily for informational purposes since they will be of relatively little utility to the average user.

The fourth section discusses certain other available plotting routines.

Three appendices contain tables giving the core storage requirements of each routine, a list of the subroutines required by each, and listings of the routines themselves.

The table of contents has been designed to give the user a quick overview of what is available by including a brief description of the purpose of each routine.

#### Notation

The standard FORTRAN conventions for variable names are used throughout this document. Variables whose names begin with the letters I through N are one-word integers, and those names begin with the letters A through H or O through Z are single precision (two-word) floating point numbers.

In the FORTRAN calling statements for the various subroutines, the parameter lists may contain either variable names or appropriate numerical values. The following two calling sequences, for example, are equivalent.

- (1)       X=10.0  
          Y=3.32  
          I=1  
          CALL MOVE(X,Y,I)
- (2)       CALL MOVE(10.0,3.32,1)

## 1. One-call plot routines

The routines of this section have been designed to construct the most commonly used types of plots with a minimum of programming effort.

HISTO            CALL HISTO(Y,N,XSIZ,YSIZ,YL,YU,IBAR)

Subroutine HISTO plots N values of floating point array Y in the form of a histogram inside a rectangular frame of XSIZ by YSIZ inches. The N bars are of equal width. YL and YU are respectively the user assigned lower and upper bounds of the data. Bars for values which exceed these limits will only be plotted to the appropriate boundary, and a message noting the error will be printed on the typewriter (cf. PLERR.)

If  $YL < 0 < YU$ , a horizontal line at  $Y = 0$  will be drawn across the plotting area. The bars of the histogram will be drawn as if extending between  $Y = 0$  and  $Y = Y_i$ , whether  $Y = 0$  lies within the plotting area or not. (see figure 1 (a).) If  $IBAR = 1$  the individual bars will be separated by lines extending towards  $Y = 0$  (figure 1 (b)), if  $IBAR = 0$  these lines will be omitted (figure 1(c).)

At the end of plotting the origin is reset at a point even with the bottom boundary of the last plot and two inches to the right of its right edge. This permits successive calls to HISTO to be plotted on separate areas.



QUICK CALL QUICK(X,Y,N,XS,YS,XL,XU,YL,YU,ISYM,SS,LINE,IR,IP)

Subroutine QUICK plots N points whose coordinates, in user's units, are stored in floating point arrays X and Y. The plot is contained in a rectangular area of XS by YS inches. XL and XU are respectively the user-assigned lower and upper boundaries of the X data, and YL and YU those of the Y data. X or Y values which exceed the assigned limits will be plotted on the appropriate boundary, and an error message will be printed on the typewriter (see PLERR.) If ISYM is a number between one and eight the corresponding symbol (see subroutine SYMBL) will be plotted at each point. If ISYM is zero no symbol will be drawn. SS is the size of the symbol, if any, in inches and must be an integral multiple of 0.04" and must not be less than 0.04". If LINE equals zero a line will be traced between consecutive points, if equal to one no line will be drawn.

If IR equals zero, indicating an initial plot, a rectangular frame of XS by YS inches will be drawn before plotting the data, while a value of one will cause the data alone to be plotted over the area. If either the X or Y axes fall within the plotting area (i.e., if  $XL < 0 < XU$  or  $YL < 0 < YU$ ), they will be drawn. For example the X axis ( $Y = 0$ ) has been plotted in figure 2. If tickmarks or full line divisions



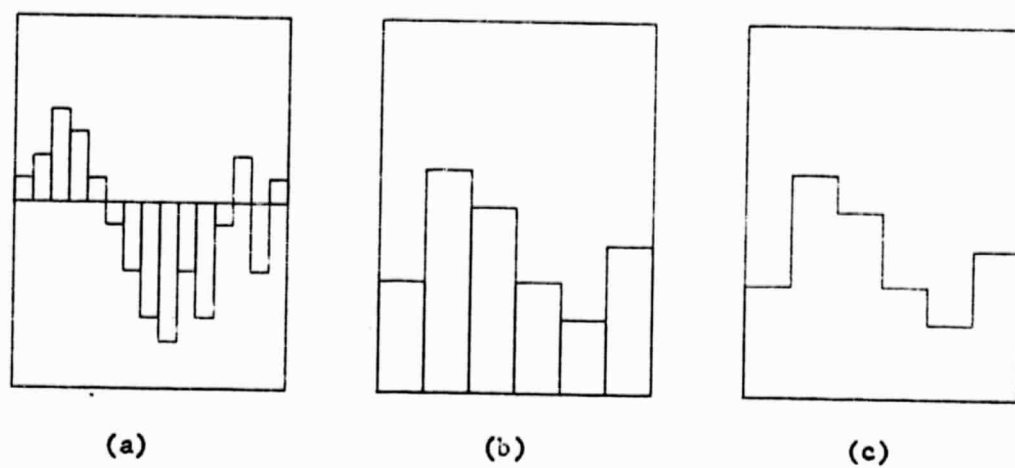


Figure 1. HISTO plots

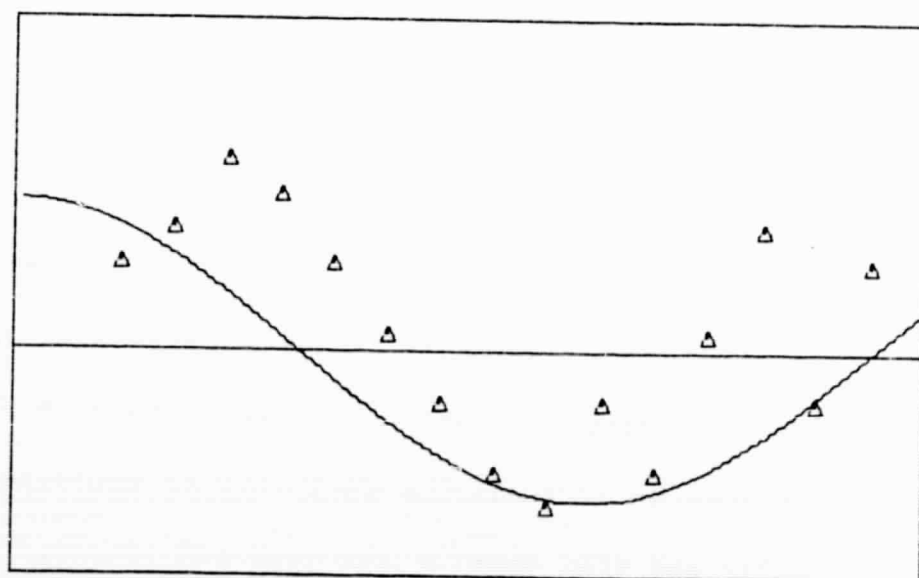


Figure 2. QUICK plot.

are desired subroutine GRID may be used, followed by one or more calls to QUICK with IR = 0.

A value of one for IP will cause a pause before plotting for paper adjustment or pen change. Console START must be pressed to continue execution. If IP is zero no pause will be made.

If two or more separate plots are desired subroutine MOVE may be used to reposition the pen. The next call to QUICK will then reestablish the origin at the new pen location.

The plot shown in figure 2 was produced by the following two calls to QUICK, where X1 and Y1 contain the coordinates of the 100 points determining the solid line, X2 and Y2 the 15 points marked with a triangular symbol, and XL1, XU1, etc. define the ranges of the corresponding data.

```
CALL QUICK (X1,Y1,100,5.0,3.0,XL1,XU1,YL1,YU1,0,0.0,0,0,0)
```

```
CALL QUICK (X2,Y2,15,5.0,3.0,XL2,XU2,YL2,YU2,5,0.08,1,1,0)
```

```
GRID          CALL GRID (XSIZE,YSIZE,IXTYP,IYTYP,XINC,YINC)
```

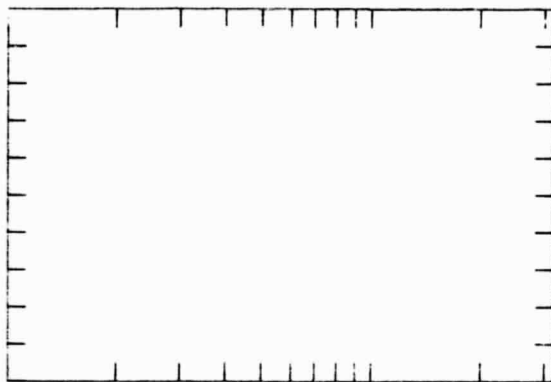
GRID draws a rectangle of XSIZE by YSIZE inches, subdivided by tickmarks or full-line divisions as explained in Table 1. IXTYP and XINC specify the type and interval of division along the X axis, while IYTYP and YINC specify type and interval on the Y axis.

IXTYP (IYTYP)	XINC (YINC)
1 Tickmarks inside rectangle	Interval in inches between equally spaced tickmarks or lines.
2 Tickmarks outside rectangle	
3 Full lines across rectangle	
4 Tickmarks inside rectangle	Length in inches of one com- plete logarithmic cycle (1 to 10) of tickmarks or lines.
5 Tickmarks outside rectangle	
6 Full lines across rectangle	

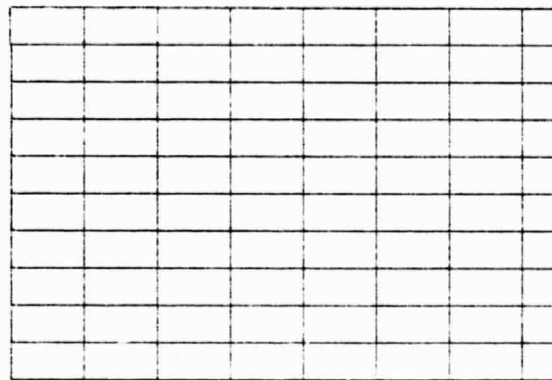
Table I.

All types of divisions can be used on either axis, and the two axes are independent. The program listed below produced figure 3, (a) to (f) in succession. These are only six of many possible combinations.

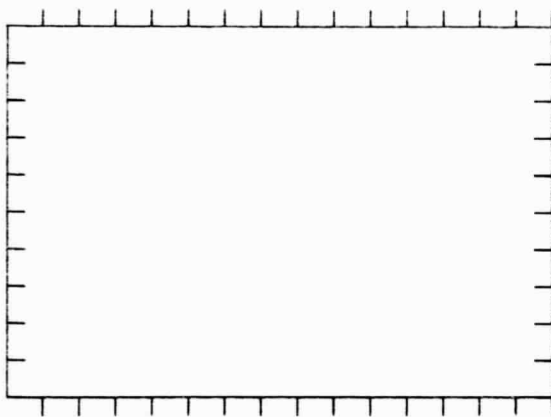
```
// JOB    27 JUL 71 23.596 HRS
// FOR TEST 27 JUL 71 23.596 HRS
*ONE WORD INTEGERS
*LIST SOURCE PROGRAM
*NONPROCESS PROGRAM
  CALL GRID(2.0,3.0,1,4,0.2,2.0)
  CALL MOVE(3.0,0.0,-1)
  CALL GRID(2.0,3.0,1,2,0.2,0.2)
  CALL MOVE(3.0,0.0,-1)
  CALL GRID(2.0,3.0,1,3,0.2,0.2)
  CALL MOVE(-6.0,4.0,-1)
  CALL GRID(2.0,3.0,3,3,0.2,0.4)
  CALL MOVE(3.0,0.0,-1)
  CALL GRID(2.0,3.0,3,6,0.2,2.0)
  CALL MOVE(3.0,0.0,-1)
  CALL GRID(2.0,3.0,6,6,2.0,1.0)
  CALL EXIT
END
```



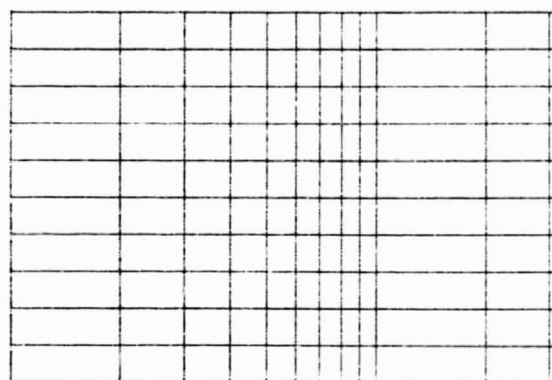
(a)



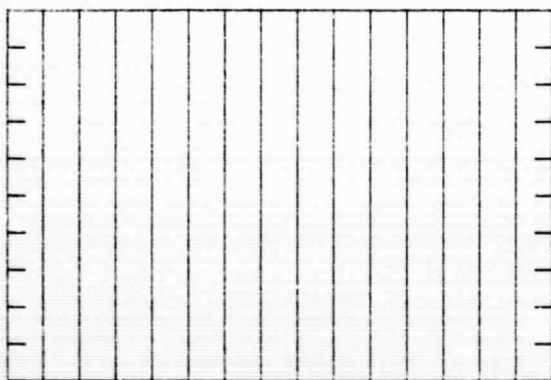
(d)



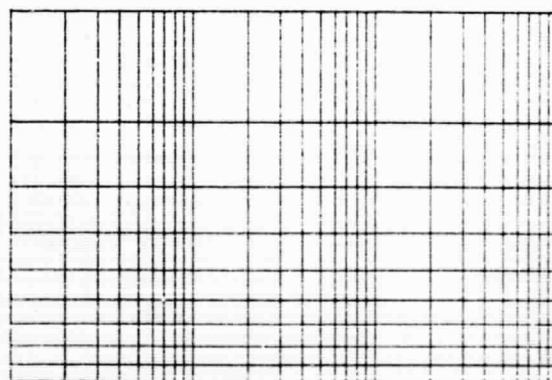
(b)



(e)



(c)



(f)

Figure 3. GRID routine plots.

## II. General Purpose Subroutines

The subroutines described in this section are designed to facilitate the creation of special purpose plots. It should be noted that the routines SCAL and FACTR affect the operation of the other subroutines of this section.

SCAL            CALL SCAL (XL,XU,XSIZE,YL,YU,YSIZE)

Subroutine SCAL must be called before the routines PLOT or PLOTA are used. This subroutine sets the origin at the current pen location and defines a plotting area in terms of user units. The location of the origin may later be changed if desired by use of the subroutine MOVE. Such a change will not affect the relation of user units to inches.

XL - Value of X at origin in user units.

XU - Values of X at XSIZE inches from the origin in user's units.

XSIZE - Extent of the basic plotting area along the X axis in inches. (Note: This definition and that of YSIZE do not prevent plotting outside of the basic area defined; i.e., no comparison of the data with limits is made in the routines of this section.)

YL - Value of Y at origin in user's units.

YU - Value of Y at YSIZE inches from the origin in user's units.

Ysize - Extent of the basic plotting area along  
the Y axis in inches.

Example Given a set of X data with values ranging  
between 200 and 400, and a corresponding  
set of Y values ranging between -0.5 and 0.5  
to be plotted in an 8" x 10" area, the initia-  
lizing call would be:

```
CALL SCALE (200.0,400.0,8.0,-0.5,0.5,10.0)
```

FACTR                      CALL FACTR(XFAC,YFAC)

After a call to FACTR all pen movements in the X direction  
will be multiplied by the scaling factor XFAC, and all Y  
movements by YFAC. A call to FACTR affects all subroutines  
of this and the preceding section; i.e., HISTO, QUICK, GRID,  
PLOT, PLOTA, MOVE, GRID, SYMBL, ALPHA, DECD, TRAN, CIRCL,  
and PLOT3. Where successive calls are used, XFAC and YFAC  
are always relative to the original, or true, scale, rather  
than being cumulative. A call of CALL FACTR(1.0,1.0) will  
always reestablish the original scale.

PLOT                      CALL PLOT(X,Y,I)

Subroutine PLOT moves the pen along a straight line to  
the point whose coordinates are X and Y in user's units. The  
pen will be down (i.e., a line will be drawn) if I = 0 and will  
be raised if I = 1.



PLOTA

CALL PLOTA(X,Y,N)

X and Y are Fortran arrays of coordinates expressed in user's units. Subroutine PLOTA traces a segmented line, starting at the current pen location and moving to each of the N points (X(I),Y(I),I=1,N) in succession.

MOVE

CALL MOVE(X,Y,I)

Subroutine MOVE moves the pen to a point (X,Y) inches from the origin. If I = 0 the pen will be lowered (i.e., a line drawn), if I = 1 the pen will be raised, and if I = -1 the pen will be raised and the origin reestablished at the new pen location.

TGRID

CALL TGRID(XSIZE,YSIZE,XINC,YINC)

TGRID draws a rectangle of XSIZE by YSIZE inches, with tickmarks at successive intervals of XINC inches from the origin along the boundaries parallel to the X axis, and at intervals of YINC inches along those parallel to the Y axis. A rectangle or frame without tickmarks may be drawn if desired by setting XINC equal to XSIZE, and YINC to YSIZE.

SYMBL

CALL SYMBL(I,S)

Subroutine SYMBL causes a symbol selected by the value of I to be plotted, centered at the current pen location. S is the diameter of the symbol in inches. S must be an integral multiple of 0.04", otherwise loss of origin may

occur. The symbols corresponding to various values of I are shown in figure 4. If I is less than 1 or greater than 8 a return will be made to the calling routine without a symbol being plotted, and an error message will be printed on the typewriter (see PLERR).

I	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Symbol	X	+	□	◇	△	▽	◁	▷

Figure 4. SYMBL output.

#### ALPHA

CALL ALPHA (N, IA, HGHT, ANGLE)

Subroutine ALPHA plots a string of alphanumeric or special characters with user specified size and angle to the X axis. N is the number of characters to be plotted. IA is the name of a FORTRAN integer array containing the code numbers corresponding to these characters (see table II.) HGHT is the character height in inches. The minimum value of HGHT is 0.07" and best results are obtained if HGHT is an integral multiple of this figure. ANGLE is the clockwise angle between the line of characters and the plotter X axis expressed in radians.

Character plotting commences at the current pen position when the call to ALPHA is made, and the pen is returned to this position at the end of plotting. As an example, the coding shown in figure 5 would cause the message "TIME 1"

to be plotted in 0.21" letters at an angle of 45 deg.  
to the X axis.

character	code	character	code	character	code
A	1	Q	17	5	32
B	2	R	18	6	33
C	3	S	19	7	34
D	4	T	20	8	35
E	5	U	21	9	36
F	6	V	22	blank	37
G	7	W	23	,	48
H	8	X	24	.	40
I	9	Y	25	+	39
J	10	Z	26	-	45
K	11	$\phi$	27	*	41
L	12	1	28	/	46
M	13	2	29	=	51
N	14	3	30	(	38
O	15	4	31	)	42
P	16				

Table II. ALPHA arguments

If an illegal character code (i.e., less than zero or greater than 51,) is found in the array, an error message will be printed (see PLERR) and that character ignored.

```

DIMENSION IA(6)
DATA IA/20,9,13,5,37,28/
.
CALL ALPHA (6,IA,0.21,0.7854)

```

Figure 5. Call to ALPHA

DECD                    CALL DECD(F,HGHT,ANGLE)

Subroutine DECD causes the integral portion of the floating point number F to be plotted. This integral portion may be no larger than 6 digits. If it contains less than six significant digits, leading zeroes will be added. HGHT is the character height in inches and should be an integral multiple of 0.07". ANGLE is the clockwise angle between the number and the X axis, expressed in radians.

TRAN                    CALL TRAN(N,IA,HGHT,ANGLE)

Subroutine TRAN causes the EBCDIC contents (i.e., "A" format) of the Fortran integer array IA to be plotted. This subroutine makes it unnecessary for the programmer to code his message numerically as described under subroutine ALPHA. N is the number of characters, and must not exceed 64. HGHT is the character height in inches and should be an integral multiple of 0.07". ANGLE is the clockwise angle between the message and the plotter X axis, expressed in radians.

CIRCL                    CALL CIRCL(X,Y,R)

CIRCL draws a circle whose radius in inches is R, centered at the point whose coordinates in inches are X and Y.

SCAL3    CALL SCAL3(XL,XU,XSIZ,YL,YU,YSIZ,ZL,ZU,ZSIZ,XANG,ZANG)

Subroutine SCAL3 performs the same function for PLOT3 which SCAL does for PLOT, and must be called before PLOT3 is used. It establishes the origin at the current pen location, and defines scaling factors which permit the isometric representation of a 3-dimensional point to be located by giving its three coordinates in user units. Figure 6 shows the relationship of the various parameters to the coordinate system.

XL,YL,ZL - Values of X,Y,Z at origin in user units.

XU,YU,ZU - Values of X,Y,Z at XSIZ,YSIZ,ZSIZ inches from origin in user units.

XSIZ,YSIZ,ZSIZ - Extent of the basic plotting area along the X,Y,Z axes in inches. (Note: These definitions do not prevent plotting outside of the basic area defined; i.e., no comparison of the data with any limits is made in these routines.)

XANG, ZANG - Angles in degrees which the plotted representations of the X and Z axes make with the plotter X axis (see figure 6.)

The location of the origin may be changed by a new call to SCAL3 after the pen has been moved to the desired location.

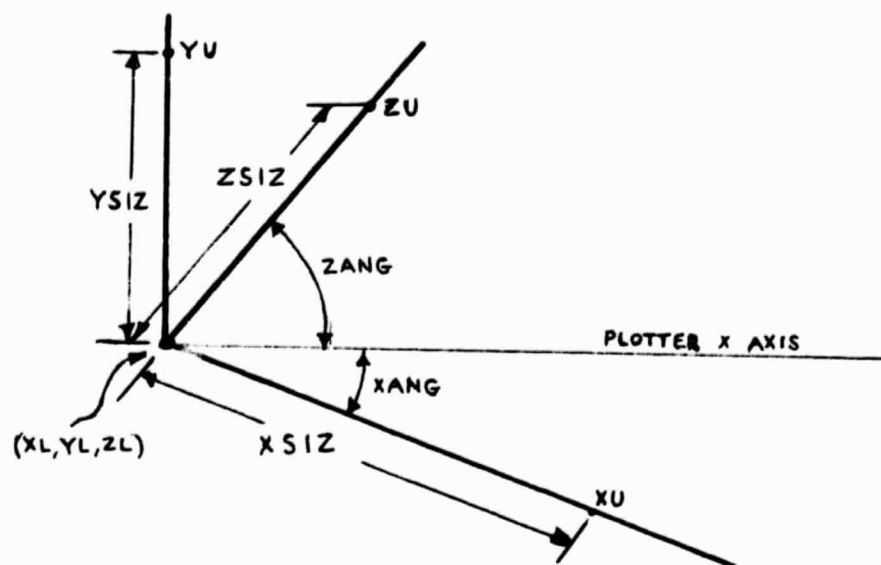


Figure 6. SCAL3 parameters

Note that this group of 3-dimensional plot routines does not share the same origin or coordinate system as the other plot routines, and they cannot be used together without extreme care.

PLOT3                      CALL PLOT3(X,Y,Z,I)

Subroutine PLOT3 moves the pen to the isometric representation of the 3-dimensional point (X,Y,Z) in the coordinate system initialized by SCAL3 (see figure 7.) If  $I = 0$  the pen will be down (i.e., a line will be drawn) and if  $I = 1$  the pen will be raised.



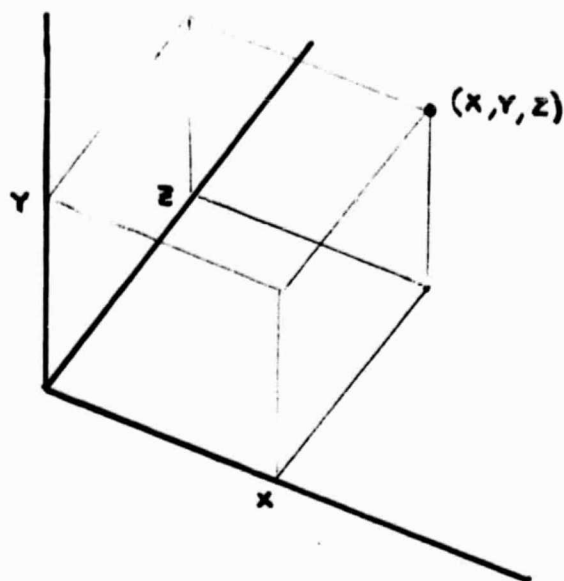


Figure 7. Isometric representation of point  $(X,Y,Z)$

### III. System subroutines

The subroutines described in this section are used by those of the previous sections in performing their functions. They are included mainly for the sake of completeness since the majority of programming problems can be solved more simply and flexibly with the previously described routines.

#### PLERR

CALL PLERR(N)

Subroutine PLERR causes an error warning message to be printed on the typewriter. The message format is shown in figure 8. The integer N is printed in hexadecimal form as the first of the group of six numbers (0063 or  $99_{10}$  in figure 8) and indicates the source of the message. The

following numbers indicate errors in certain routines:

- 1 - Illegal parameter in call to SYMBL. Call is ignored.
- 2 - Data out of specified limits in HISTO. Data bar will be plotted only to the boundary.
- 3 - Data out of specified limits in QUICK. Data point will be plotted on boundary.
- 7 - Illegal character in call to ALPHA. The individual character will be ignored.

00.421  
PLOT ERROR NO. \*\*\*\*\* 0063 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 //

Figure 8. PLERR message

PIKUP CALL PIKUP(XF,YF)

A call to PIKUP sets XF and YF equal respectively to the current X and Y expansion factors (cf. FACTR.)

<u>BRING/BITS</u>	CALL	BRING	CALL	BITS	
	DC	addr	DC	n	
	DC	bit			$1 \leq n \leq 16$

The two entry subroutine BRING/BITS allows the retrieval of data which has been packed in contiguous groups of one to sixteen bits. Calls may only be made from assembly language routines.

The subroutine is initialized by a call to BRING, where 'addr' is the absolute word address and 'bit' the bit number

at which the data retrieval process is to begin. The first call to BITS, followed by a positive data constant less than or equal to sixteen, will bring that number of bits into the accumulator, starting at the specified address. Each successive call fetches the next sequential group of bits, whose count is determined by the calling parameter. Word boundaries are ignored.

This routine is used by both ALPHA and SYMBL. In both of these a pen command is stored as two four bit groups which determine the direction and magnitude of the pen movement, followed by a single bit indicating whether the pen is to be up or down. These nine bit command groups are packed contiguously in data arrays at the end of each routine.

#### PLOTX

```
CALL PLOTX
DC LIST

LIST DC *-* completion code
DC /000n
```

PLOTX transmits a command determined by the value of n, the fourth hexadecimal digit of the second control parameter. This command may put the plotter on or off-line, raise or lower the pen, or cause the pen to be moved one plotter increment (0.01") along the X or Y axes or diagonally in a combination X and Y movement. Table III lists the commands corresponding to each value. For further information on this routine see reference 1.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Plotter command</u>
0	Pen down
1	Line segment +Y
2	" " +X,+Y
3	" " +X
4	" " +X,-Y
5	" " -Y
6	" " -X,-Y
7	" " -X
8	" " -X,+Y
9	Pen up
A	Take plotter off line
B	Put plotter on line
C-F	Not used

Table III. PLOTX commands

LINE/SKIP                      CALL LINE(IX,IY)  
                                     CALL SKIP(IX,IY)

A call to subroutine LINE causes the plotter to draw the closest approximation of a straight line from the current pen location to a given point. IX and IY are the integer X and Y coordinates of this point in hundredths of an inch, with the starting point defined as the origin. A call to

SKIP causes the plotter to move to the specified point with the pen raised. The straight line approximation is determined by the following algorithm.

Straight line plotting algorithm.

The plotter moves vertically and horizontally in steps of 0.01". There are eight possible plotter movements; vertical up or down, horizontal right or left, and the four diagonal combinations of horizontal and vertical movement (see figure 9.)

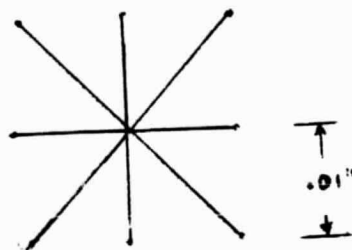


Figure 9. Plotter incremental movements.

It is assumed that the closest approximation to a directed line segment can be formed using the two plotter movements which define the octant in which the segment lies. A line segment to be plotted will be defined as a vector with two integer components; the number respectively of horizontal and vertical 0.01" steps necessary to reach the end point of the segment.

Suppose that  $P$  is a line segment with components  $m$  and  $n$ , and that  $n \geq m$ . Then the closest approximation to  $P$

is defined by a series of  $n$  points. The coordinates of the  $i$ th point will be  $i$  in the direction of the larger component, and

$$\left[ \frac{2im + n}{2n} \right]$$

in the direction of the smaller, where the square brackets represent integer truncation of the quotient. The second coordinate is the value of the integer nearest to  $i$  times the quotient  $m/n$ . Figure 10 shows the example  $P = (3,5)$ .

$i$	$X_i = \left[ \frac{2i(3) + 5}{10} \right]$	$Y_i = i$
1	$[11/10] = 1$	1
2	$[17/10] = 1$	2
3	$[23/10] = 2$	3
4	$[29/10] = 2$	4
5	$[35/10] = 3$	5

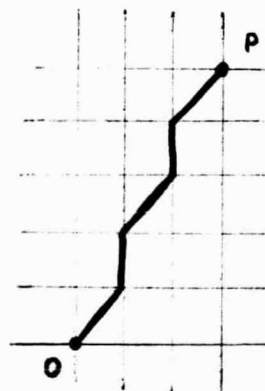


Figure 10. Approximation of the line  $P = (3,5)$

Each of the  $i$  successive points has its coordinates computed in this manner. The pen movement for the  $i$ th step is then the difference between the coordinates of that point and



those of the previous point:

$$(X_i - X_{i-1}, Y_i - Y_{i-1}).$$

The successive commands for the example of figure would be:

(1,1) (0,1) (1,1) (0,1) (1,1).

#### IV. Other Plotting routines

##### CCOMP

The program CCOMP produces a IBM 1637 plot from a Cal Comp 77C plotter tape written on the IBM 360/75 J computer. The plot is the nearest approximation to that which would be drawn on the 770 consistent with the difference in resolution of the two plotters. Ordinarily very little perceptible distortion occurs.

The calling sequences for this program is given below. The fourth card contains the numbers of the first and last CalComp files to be plotted, in 2I6 format. The CalComp file numbers are three digits integers, and 999 is generally used to end the tape. A detailed description of this program will be given in a document now in preparation.

```
// JOB
// XEQ CCOMP
* CCEND          four cards
  1    999
```

### TGRAF and PGRAF

TGRAF and PGRAF produce X-Y plots on the 1053 typewriter and 1443 printer respectively. Their operation is described in detail in reference 2.

### Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank Mr. William Mish for advice and for the contribution of several of the routines contained in this document.

### References

1. "IBM 1800 Multiprogramming Executive Operating System Subroutine Library", IBM Systems Reference Library, GC26 - 3724 - 2
2. Carleton, T.P., TGRAF and PGRAF Typewriter and Line Printer Plotting Routines for the IBM 1800 Computer, NASA-GSFC X-692-70-72.

# APPENDIX A. SUBROUTINE STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

<u>Name</u>	<u>words</u>
HISTO	252
QUICK	294
GRID	484
SCAL/FACTR/PIKUP/ MOVE/PLOT	204
PLOTA	58
TGRID	280
SYMBL	180
ALPHA	398
DECD	122
TRAN	192
CIRCL	242
SCAL3/PLOT3	252
PLERR	42
BRING/BITS	52
PLOTX	277
LINE/SKIP	132
PGRAF	392
TGRAF	390

## APPENDIX B. REQUIRED SUBROUTINES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Subroutines used</u>
HISTO	SUBIN, SCAL, FLD, LDFAC, SUBSC, FADD, PLERR, FMPY, FDIV, SNR, LINE, FARC, PLOTX
QUICK	SUBIN, SCAL, PAUSE, FLD, LDFAC, SUBSC, SYMBL, PLERR, FMPY, FDIV, SNR, FADD, LINE, FARC, BRING, PLOTX
GRID	SUBIN, FLD, SUBSC, FMPY, LDFAC, MOVE, FARC, FDIV, SNR, FADD, LINE, PLOTX
SCAL/FACTR/PIKUP/ MOVE/PLOT	FMPY, FDIV, SNR, FADD, LINE, FLD, FARC, PLOTX
PLOTA	SUBIN, SUBSC, FMPY, FDIV, SNR, FADD, LINE, FLD, FARC, PLOTX
TGRID	SUBIN, MOVE, FLD, LDFSC, FMPY, FADD, LINE, FDIV, SNR, FARC, PLOTX
SYMBL	PIKUP, FLD, FDIV, FMPY, BRING, FADD, LINE, PLERR, SNR, FARC, PLOTX
ALPHA	FSIN, FMPY, FDIV, PIKUP, BRING, SNR, FADD, LINE, PLERR, XMDS, FARC, FLD, PLOTX
DECD	SUBIN, FABS, FLD, FAXI, FDIV, FMPY, SUBSC, ISTOX, LDFAC, ALPHA, FARC, FSIN, PIKUP, BRING, SNR, FADD, LINE, PLERR, XMDS, PLOTX
TRAN	ALPHA, FSIN, FMPY, FDIV, PIKUP, BRING, SNR, FADD, LINE, PLERR, XMDS, FARC, FLD, PLOTX
CIRCL	SUBIN, FLD, FADD, MOVE, SUBSC, FMPY, FARC, FDIV, SNR, LINE, PLOTX
PLERR	none
BRING/BITS	none
PLOTX	none
LINE/SKIP	PLOTX

<u>Name</u>	<u>Subroutines used</u>
SCAL3/PLOT3	FADD, FMPY, DFIV, SNR, FSIN, FLD, PIKUP, LINE, FARC, XMDS, PLOTX
PGRAF	EBPRT, PRT, IPCNN
TGRAF	EBPRT, PRT, ITCNN

## APPENDIX C

### Subroutine Listings



```

SUBROUTINE QUICK(X,Y,N,XSIZ,YSIZ,XL,XU,YL,YU,ISYM,SSIZ,LINE,IR,IP)
DIMENSION X(1),Y(1)
IF(IP)16,16,17
17 PAUSE
16 CALL SCAL(XL,XU,XSIZ,YL,YU,YSIZ)
IF(IR)12,19,12
19 TT=XSIZ
IF(TT-5.0)40,40,41
41 TT=5.0
40 CALL MOVE(TT,0.0,0)
CALL MOVE(0.0,0.0,1)
CALL MOVE(XSIZ,0.0,0)
CALL MOVE(XSIZ,YSIZ,0)
CALL MOVE(0.0,YSIZ,0)
CALL MOVE(0.0,0.0,0)
IF(XL)6,8,8
6 IF(XU)8,8,7
7 CALL PLOT(0.0,YL,1)
CALL PLOT(0.0,YU,0)
8 IF(YL)9,12,12
9 IF(YU)12,12,10
10 CALL PLOT(XL,0.0,1)
CALL PLOT(XU,0.0,0)
12 IE=0
DO 13 I=1,N
L=LINE
IF(I-1)30,30,31
30 L=1
31 XP=X(I)
YP=Y(I)
IF(XP-XU)21,21,20
20 XP=XU
GO TO 23
21 IF(XL-XP)24,24,22
22 XP=XL
23 IE=1
24 IF(YP-YU)26,26,25
25 YP=YU
GO TO 28
26 IF(YL-YP)29,29,27
27 YP=YL
28 IE=1
29 CALL PLOT(XP,YP,L)
IF(ISYM)13,13,14
14 CALL SYMBL(ISYM,SSIZ)
13 CONTINUE
IF(IE)33,33,32
32 CALL PLERR(3)
33 CALL MOVE(0.0,0.0,1)
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE GRID(XLIM,YLIM,IXTYP,IYTP,XINC,YINC)
DIMENSION FLOG(9),IPEN(3),TICK(3)
DATA IPEN/0.0,1/.TICK/0.1,-0.1,0.0/
DATA FLOG/0.301,0.477,0.602,0.699,0.778,0.845,0.903,0.954,1.0/

```

```

SUBR. EGRID 8/18/70 PROGRAMMER - T. CARLETON
THIS SUBROUTINE WILL DRAW A RECTANGLE OF SIZE XLIM (IN.) BY YLIM (IN.).
THIS WILL BE DIVIDED IN THE X AND Y DIRECTIONS AS SPECIFIED BY THE INTE-
GER PARAMETERS IXTYP AND IYTP RESPECTIVELY ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING
TABLE.

```

- 1 - TICKMARKS INSIDE RECTANGLE DRAWN AT INTERVALS OF XINC(YINC) INCHES STARTING AT ORIGIN.
- 2 - TICKMARKS OUTSIDE RECTANGLE AT SAME INTERVAL AS ABOVE.
- 3 - FULL LINES DRAWN ACROSS RECTANGLE AT SAME INTERVAL AS ABOVE.
- 4 - TICKMARKS INSIDE RECTANGLE WITH LOGARITHMIC CYCLE OF XINC(YINC) INCHES STARTING AT ORIGIN.
- 5 - OUTSIDE TICKMARKS WITH LOGARITHMIC DIVISION AS ABOVE.
- 6 - FULL LINES WITH LOGARITHMIC DIVISIONS AS ABOVE.

```

I2=(IXTYP-1)/3
I1=IXTYP-3*I2
I4=(IYTP-1)/3
I3=IYTP-3*I4
TICK(3)=YLIM
XT=TICK(I1)
TICK(3)=XLIM
YT=TICK(I3)
8 L1=0
L2=0
10 L1=L1+1
IF(I2)14,14,11
11 IF(L1-10)13,12,12
12 L1=1
L2=L2+1
13 X=XINC*(L2+FLOG(I1))
GO TO 15
14 X=L1*XINC
15 IF(X-XLIM)16,17,17
16 CALL MOVE(X,0.0,0)
CALL MOVE(X,XT,0)
CALL MOVE(X,0.0,IPEN(I1))
GO TO 10
17 CALL MOVE(XLIM,0.0,0)
L3=0
L4=0
20 L3=L3+1
IF(I4)24,24,21
21 IF(L3-10)23,22,22
22 L3=1
L4=L4+1
23 Y=YINC*(L4+FLOG(I3))
GO TO 25
24 Y=L3*YINC
25 IF(Y-YLIM)26,27,27
26 CALL MOVE(XLIM,Y,0)
CALL MOVE(XLIM-YT,Y,0)
CALL MOVE(XLIM,Y,IPEN(I3))
GO TO 20
27 CALL MOVE(XLIM,YLIM,0)
IF(I1-3)30,38,38
30 L1=L1-1
IF(I2)35,35,31
31 IF(L1)32,32,34
32 L2=L2-1
IF(L2)38,33,33
33 L1=9
34 X=XINC*(L2+FLOG(I1))
GO TO 37
35 IF(L1)38,38,36
36 X=L1*XINC
37 CALL MOVE(X,YLIM,0)
CALL MOVE(X,YLIM-XT,0)
CALL MOVE(X,YLIM,0)
GO TO 30
38 CALL MOVE(0.0,YLIM,0)
IF(I3-3)40,48,48
40 L3=L3-1
IF(I4)45,45,41
41 IF(L3)42,42,44

```

```

42 L4=L4-1
   IF(L4)48,43,43
43 L3=9
44 Y=YINC*(L4+FLOG(L3))
   GO TO 47
45 IF(L3)48,48,46
46 Y=L3*YINC
47 CALL MOVE(0.0,Y,0)
   CALL MOVE(YT,Y,0)
   CALL MOVE(0.0,Y,0)
   GO TO 40
48 CALL MOVE(0.0,0.0,0)
   RETURN
   END

```

```

SUBROUTINE HISTO(Y,N,XSIZ,YSIZ,YL,YU,IBAR)
  DIMENSION Y(1)
  FN=N
  CALL SCAL(0.,FN,XSIZ,YL,YU,YSIZ)
  TT=XSIZ
  IF(TT-5.0)30,30,31
31 TT=5.0
30 CALL MOVE(TT,0.0,0)
   CALL MOVE(0.0,0.0,1)
   CALL MOVE(XSIZ, 0.0,0)
   CALL MOVE(XSIZ,YSIZ,0)
   CALL MOVE( 0.0,YSIZ,0)
   CALL MOVE( 0.0, 0.0,0)
   IF(YL)1,3,3
1 IF(YU)4,4,2
2 Z=0.0
  CALL PLOT(0.,0.,1)
  CALL PLOT(FN,0.,0)
  GO TO 5
3 Z=YL
  GO TO 5
4 Z=YU
5 CALL PLOT(0.,Z,1)
  IE=0
  XP=0.
  DO 6 I=1,N
  YP=Y(I)
  IF(YP-YU)8,8,7
7 YP=YU
  IE=1
  GO TO 10
8 IF(YL-YP)10,10,9
9 YP=YL
  IE=1
10 CALL PLOT(XP,YP,0)
  XP=I
  CALL PLOT(XP,YP,0)
  IF(IBAR)6,6,15
15 CALL PLOT(XP,Z,0)
6 CONTINUE
  CALL MOVE(XSIZ+2.,0.0,-1)
  IF(IE)12,12,11
11 CALL PLERR(2)
12 RETURN
   END

```



JX	DC	0	
JY	DC	0	
F100	DEC	100.0	
FHALF	DEC	0.5	
FACTX	DEC	1.0	
FACTY	DEC	1.0	
TEMP	DC	0	
SAVE	DC	0	S-----
	STX	1 XR1+1	S
	STX	2 XR1+3	S
	STX	3 XR1+5	S THIS SECTION SAVES STATUS
	STD	SAVA0	S
	STS	STAT	S AND LOADS THE ADDRESS OF
	LDX	I2 SAVE	S
	MDX	2 -2	S THE FIRST CALLING PARAMETER
	STX	2 AD98+1	S
AD98	LDX	I2 0	S INTO INDEX REG. 2
	LDX	I3 103	S
	BSC	I SAVE	S-----
EXIT	STX	2 AD99+1	E-----
XR1	LDX	L1 0	E
	LDX	L2 0	E THIS SECTION RESTORES STA-
	LDX	L3 0	E TUS & RETURNS TO CALLING
	LDD	SAVA0	E PROGRAM.
STAT	LDS	0	E
AD99	BSC	L 0	E-----
LOAD	DC	0	L-----
	LD	2 0	L
	STO	AD1	L FLOAT. PT. NO. IS LOADED
	LIBF	FLD	L & INDEX REG. 2 INCREMENTED
AD1	DC	0	L
	MDX	2 +1	L
	BSC	I LOAD	L-----
PIKUP	DC	0	P-----
	BSI	SAVE	P
	LDD	FACTX	P THIS SECTION RETURNS THE
	STD	I2 0	P X AND Y EXPANSION FACTORS
	LDD	FACTY	P TO THE CALLING PROGRAM.
	STD	I2 1	P
	MDX	2 +2	P
	MDX	EXIT	P-----
MOVE	DC	0	
	BSI	SAVE	
	LDX	1 -2	
LOOP2	BSI	LOAD	LOOP CONTROL
	LD	L1 AD80+2	GET COORDINATE
	STO	AD81	X-----
	LIBF	FMPY	X MULTIPLY BY X OR Y
AD81	DC	0	X EXPANSION FACTOR
	LIBF	FMPY	X-----
	DC	F100	
	LIBF	FADD	MULTIPLY BY 100
	DC	FHALF	ROUND OFF
	LIBF	IFIX	
	S	L1 J+2	SUBTRACT CURRENT PEN LOC.
	STO	L1 JX+2	STORE DIFF. AS PEN COMMAND
	MDX	1 +1	
	MDX	LOOP2	LOOP BACK
	LD	I2 0	GET PEN UP OR DOWN COMMD
	MDX	2 +1	
	BSC	L PROC3,Z	BRANCH IF NONZERO
	CALL	LINE	
	DC	JX	DRAW LINE TO PT.
	DC	JY	
	MDX	PROC4	
PROC3	CALL	SKIP	
	DC	JX	
	DC	JY	MOVE TO PT. WITH PEN UP
	BSC	L PROC4,-	
	SLA	16	RESET ORIGIN BY ZEROING
	STO	J	X AND Y PEN POSITION
	STO	J+1	ACCUMULATORS.
	MDX	EXIT	
PROC4	LD	J	U-----
	A	JX	UU
	STO	J	U THIS SECTION UPDATES THE
	LD	J+1	U X & Y PEN LOC. ACCUMULATORS
	A	JX+1	U
	STO	J+1	U-----

```

FACTR MDX EXIT
DC 0
RSI 0 SAVE
LDD I2 0
STD FACTX
LDD I2 1
STD FACTY
MDX 2 +2
MDX EXIT
AD80 DC FACTX
DC FACTY
END

```

```

-----
F
F THIS SECTION RESETS THE
F X & Y EXPANSION FACTORS.
F
F
-----

```

```

SUBROUTINE TGRID(XL,YL,XI,YI)
CALL PIKUP(XF,YF)
XLIM=XL*XF
YLIM=YL*YF
XINC=XI*XF
YINC=YI*YF
NX=XLIM/XINC
IF(NX)5,5,11
11 DO 1 I=1,NX
X=I*XINC
CALL MOVE(X,0.0,0)
CALL MOVE(X,0.1,0)
1 CALL MOVE(X,0.0,0)
5 CALL MOVE(XLIM,0.0,0)
NY=YLIM/YINC
IF(NY)6,6,12
12 DO 2 I=1,NY
Y=I*YINC
CALL MOVE(XLIM,Y,0)
CALL MOVE(XLIM-0.1,Y,0)
2 CALL MOVE(XLIM,Y,0)
6 CALL MOVE(XLIM,YLIM,0)
IF(NX)7,7,13
13 DO 3 I=1,NX
X=(NX+1-I)*XINC
CALL MOVE(X,YLIM,0)
CALL MOVE(X,YLIM-0.1,0)
3 CALL MOVE(X,YLIM,0)
7 CALL MOVE(0.0,YLIM,0)
IF(NY)8,8,14
14 DO 4 I=1,NY
Y=(NY+1-I)*YINC
CALL MOVE(0.0,Y,0)
CALL MOVE(0.1,Y,0)
4 CALL MOVE(0.0,Y,0)
8 CALL MOVE(0.0,0.0,0)
RETURN
END

```



SYMBL	ENT	SYMBL	
	DC	0	
	STX	1	XR1+1
	LDX	I1	SYMBL
	STX	3	XR3+1
	LDX	I3	103
	STD		AQ
	STS		RESTO
	CALL		PIKUP
	DC		XF
	DC		YF
	LDD	I1	1
	STD	L	F1
	LIBF		FLD
	DC		F1
	LIBF		FDIV
	DC		F04
	LIBF		FSTO
	DC		F1
	LIBF		FMPY
	DC		XF
	LIBF		FSTO
	DC		XF
	LIBF		FLD
	DC		F1
	LIBF		FMPY
	DC		YF
	LIBF		FSTO
	DC		YF
	LD	I1	0
	BSC	L	ERROR,+
	CMP		C8
	MDX		ERROR
	NOP		
	S		C1
	STO		T1
	SLA		1
	A		T1
	SLA		2
	SRT		4
	A		P1
	STO		0
	SRA		16
	SLT		4
	STO		R
	CALL		BRING
0	DC		0
R	DC		0
L2	CALL		BITS
	DC		8
	A		P2
	STO		S
	CALL		BITS
	DC		4
	STO		T
	CALL		BRING
S	DC		0
T	DC		0
L3	CALL		BITS
	DC		4
	BSC	L	EXIT,+
	S		C8
	STO		X
	CALL		BITS
	DC		4
	S		C8
	LDX	1	-4
	MDX		*+1
L4	LD		X
	LIBF		FLOAT
	LIBF		FMPYX
	DC		YF+4
	LIBF		IFIX
	BSC	L	NEGA,Z+
	LIBF		FADD
	DC		FHALF
	MDX		L5
NEGA	LIBF		FSUB
	DC		FHALF

LETTER SIZE

TEMPORARY

L5	LIRF		IFIX	
	STO	L1	Y+4	
	MDX	1	+2	
	MDX		L4	
	CALL		BITS	
	DC		1	
	BSC	L	SKIP,+	
	CALL		LINE	
	DC		X	
	DC		Y	
	MDX		L3	
	MDX		EXIT	
ERROR	CALL		PLERR	
	DC		C1	
EXIT	LDD		AQ	
	MDX	L	SYMBL,+2	
RESTO	LDS		0	
XR1	LDX	L1	0	
XR3	LDX	L3	0	
	BSC	I	SYMBL	
A0	DEC		0	
SKIP	CALL		SKIP	
	DC		X	
	DC		Y	
	MDX		L3	
C1	DC		1	
C8	DC		8	
YF	DEC		0	CARD 1
XF	DEC		0	CARD2
F1	DEC		0	CARD3
F04	DEC		.0395	
FHALF	DEC		0.5	CARD 8
Y	DC		0	CARD9
T1	DC		0	
X	DC		0	CARD 11
P1	DC		ADD1	
P2	DC		ADD2	
ADD1	BSS		0	
	DC		/0000	S01
	DC		/3A07	02
	DC		/40AE	S03
	DC		/0E81	S04
	DC		/1914	S05
	DC		/A17B	S06
ADD2	BSS		0	
	DC		/AAA2	T01
	DC		/6AAD	T02
	DC		/5C4B	T03
	DC		/5422	T04
	DC		/B098	T05
	DC		/AD45	T06
	DC		/2351	T07
	DC		/0AAC	T08
	DC		/2523	T09
	DC		/19C8	T10
	DC		/B302	T11
	DC		/2B4D	T12
	DC		/66B5	T13
	DC		/6AB0	T14
	DC		/C08A	T15
	DC		/D252	T16
	DC		/3598	T17
	DC		/6043	T18
	DC		/5B39	T19
	DC		/164C	T20
	DC		/501A	T21
	DC		/3958	T22
	DC		/4A56	T23
	DC		/A015	T24
	DC		/146C	T25
	DC		/671A	T26
	DC		/D000	T27
	END			

A0	ENT	ALPHA	
C46	DEC	0	
EXIT	DC	51	TOTAL NO. OF CHARACTERS
RESTO	LDD	AQ	
XR1	LDS	0	
XR2	LDX L1	0	
XR3	LDX L2	0	
	LDX L3	0	
	BSC I	ALPHA	
ALPHA	DC	0	
	STD	AQ	
	STS	RESTO	
	STX 1	XR1+1	
	STX 2	XR2+1	
	STX 3	XR3+1	
	LDX I3	103	TRANSFER VECTOR ADDRESS
	LDX I1	ALPHA	
	LD	0	
	STO L	LC	
	LD 1	1	
	STO	L1+1	
	LDD I1	+2	LETTER SIZE
	STO L	F3	
	LDD I1	+3	LETTER ANGLE
	STO L	F2	
	CALL	FSIN	
	DC	F2	
	LIBF	FMPY	
	DC	F3	
	LIBF	FDIV	
	DC	F07	
	LIBF	FSTO	
	DC	F1	
	CALL	FCOS	
	DC	F2	
	LIBF	FMPY	
	DC	F3	
	LIBF	FDIV	
	DC	F07	
	LIBF	FSTO	
	DC	F2	
	MDX L	ALPHA,+4	
	CALL	PIKUP	
	DC	XF	
	DC	YF	
	SLA	16	
	STO	XTOT	
	STO	YTOT	
L1	LD L	0	
	MDX L	L1+1,-1	
	CMP	C46	
	MDX	ERROR	
	NOP		
	BSC L	ERROR,+	TEMPORARY
	S	C1	
	STO	T1	
	SLA	1	
	A	T1	
	SLA	2	
	SRT	4	
	A L	P1	
	STO	Q	
	SRA	16	
	SLT	4	
	STO	R	
	CALL	BRING	
0	DC	0	
R	DC	0	
L2	CALL	BITS	
	DC	8	
	A	P2	
	STO	S	
	CALL	BITS	
	DC	4	
	STO	T	
	CALL	BRING	
S	DC	0	
T	DC	0	
L3	CALL	BITS	

	DC		4
	BSC	L	L2,+-
	S		C1
	BSC	L	NEXT,+-
	S		C7
	STO		X
	CALL		BITS
	DC		4
	S		C8
	STO		Y
	LIBF		FLOAT
	LIBF		FMPY
	DC		F2
	LIBF		FSTO
	DC		F3
	LD		Y
	LIBF		FLOAT
	LIBF		FMPY
	DC		F1
	LIBF		SNR
	LIBF		FSTO
	DC		F4
	LDX	1	-4
L4	LD		X
	LIBF		FLOAT
	LIBF		FMPYX
	DC		F1+4
	LIBF		FADDX
	DC		F3+4
	LIBF		FMPYX
	DC		YF+4
	LIBF		IFIX
	BSC	L	NEGA,Z+
	LIBF		FADD
	DC		FHALF
NEGA	MDX		L5
	LIBF		FSUB
	DC		FHALF
L5	LIBF		IFIX
	STO	L1	Y+4
	MDX	1	+2
	MDX		L4
	LD		XTOT
	S		X
	STO		XTOT
	LD		YTOT
	S		Y
	STO		YTOT
	CALL		BITS
	DC		1
	BSC	L	SKIP,+-
	CALL		LINE
	DC		X
	DC		Y
	MDX		L3
SKIP	CALL		SKIP
	DC		X
	DC		Y
	MDX		L3
XTOT	DC		0
YTOT	DC		0
C1	DC		1
C7	DC		7
C8	DC		8
T1	DC		0
ERROR	CALL		PLERR
	DC		C7
NEXT	MDX	L	LC,-1
	MDX		L1
	CALL		SKIP
	DC		XTOT
	DC		YTOT
	BSC	L	EXIT
YF	DEC		0
XF	DEC		0
F1	DEC		0
F2	DEC		0
F3	DEC		0
F4	DEC		0

CARD 1  
CARD2  
CARD3  
CARD4  
CARD5  
CARD 6

F07	DEC	0.069	
FHALF	DEC	0.5	CARD 8
Y	DC	0	CARD9
LC	DC	0	CARD 10
X	DC	0	CARD 11
P1	DC	ADD1	
P2	DC	ADD2	
ADD1	DC	/0000	A1
	DC	/430B	A2
	DC	/3108	A3
	DC	/14B1	A4
	DC	/5D18	A5
	DC	/E189	
	DC	/1DD1	A7
	DC	/F323	A08
	DC	/6270	A09
	DC	/2982	A10
	DC	/C930	A11
	DC	/6343	A12
	DC	/2EB3	A13
	DC	/2838	A14
	DC	/63E7	A15
	DC	/4184	A16
	DC	/3A46	A17
	DC	/248D	A18
	DC	/4B54	A19
	DC	/EF51	A20
	DC	/A53C	A21
	DC	/5645	A22
	DC	/C564	A23
	DC	/7678	A24
	DC	/6AC6	A25
	DC	/F271	A26
	DC	/4751	A27
	DC	/13E8	A28
	DC	/C57B	A029
	DC	/2844	A030
	DC	/7EC8	A031
	DC	/F692	A032
	DC	/7927	A033
	DC	/7CD8	A034
	DC	/7E92	A035
	DC	/7829	A036
	DC	/9279	A037
	DC	/2789	A038
	DC	/4000	A039
ADD2	DC	/8DD5	B1
	DC	/69B0	B02
	DC	/78BA	B03
	DC	/4794	B04
	DC	/31FB	B05
	DC	/8CBE	B06
	DC	/1EEF	B07
	DC	/58DC	B08
	DC	/65F0	B09
	DC	/D77A	B10
	DC	/C7A0	B11
	DC	/3927	B12
	DC	/7B45	B13
	DC	/E71B	B14
	DC	/99D4	B15
	DC	/65F4	B16
	DC	/418F	B17
	DC	/D469	B18
	DC	/B0B6	B19
	DC	/6B47	B20
	DC	/A039	B21
	DC	/048C	B22
	DC	/7F22	B23
	DC	/8AB8	B24
	DC	/DA06	B25
	DC	/AD51	B26
	DC	/8680	B27
	DC	/5E47	B28
	DC	/E179	B29
	DC	/184C	B30
	DC	/7E84	B31
	DC	/3148	B32
	DC	/7CBE	B33

DC	/A333	B34
DC	/8ED0	B35
DC	/863F	B36
DC	/9044	B37
DC	/CCAD	B38
DC	/3501	B39
DC	/8FC0	B40
DC	/F235	B41
DC	/018F	B42
DC	/D9EF	B43
DC	/703A	B44
DC	/80C7	B45
DC	/F060	B46
DC	/3BB9	B47
DC	/06AB	B48
DC	/3339	B49
DC	/0700	B50
DC	/BCC8	B51
DC	/35D9	B52
DC	/51FB	B53
DC	/8CBE	B54
DC	/1AEF	B55
DC	/58F2	B56
DC	/8625	B57
DC	/2FA8	B58
DC	/CCF2	B59
DC	/AF36	B60
DC	/8BCE	B61
DC	/2601	B62
DC	/C11E	B63
DC	/C8B4	B64
DC	/6079	B65
DC	/018F	B66
DC	/4140	B67
DC	/8163	B68
DC	/D43A	B69
DC	/FD08	B70
DC	/63D4	B71
DC	/3AF8	B72
DC	/221E	B73
DC	/7D21	B74
DC	/83A8	B75
DC	/0C7A	B76
DC	/9757	B77
DC	/65C2	B78
DC	/7203	B79
DC	/1EC8	B80
DC	/A0C0	B81
DC	/A0B3	B083
DC	/C830	B084
DC	/306A	B085
DC	/E4CE	B086
DC	/0770	B087
DC	/18E4	B088
DC	/CEA3	B089
DC	/2F86	B090
DC	/BBDA	B091
DC	/2EF8	B092
DC	/6814	B093
DC	/1472	B094
DC	/6751	B095
DC	/97C3	B096
DC	/DDED	B097
DC	/1A8C	B098
DC	/BE1A	B099
DC	/EF68	B100
DC	/BCF9	B101
DC	/C370	B102
DC	/8FAA	B103
DC	/7234	B104
DC	/A1CF	B105
DC	/2461	B106
DC	/3330	B107
DC	/604C	B108
DC	/E3CD	B109
DC	/A2EF	B110
DC	/83C5	B111
DC	/41A4	B112
DC	/E3D9	B113



DC	/104D	B114
DC	/0894	B115
DC	/5666	B116
DC	/F389	B117
DC	/82E7	B118
DC	/661D	B119
DC	/ED17	B120
DC	/9C56	B121
DC	/6751	B122
DC	/97C1	B123
DC	/C187	B124
DC	/EA91	B125
DC	/9624	B126
DC	/6323	B127
DC	/4819	B128
DC	/E525	B129
DC	/A159	B130
DC	/5603	B131
DC	/EB48	B132
DC	/A66D	B133
DC	/0A84	B134
DC	/4DE3	B135
DC	/0F98	B136
DC	/E407	B137
DC	/3F42	B138
DC	/18B6	B139
DC	/4529	B140
DC	/91A3	B141
DC	/0D41	B142
DC	/EB17	B143
DC	/9AE0	B144
DC	/86A1	B145
DC	/3588	B146
DC	/BD70	B147
DC	/4220	B148
END		

```

SUBROUTINE PLOTA(XA,YA,N)
DIMENSION XA(1),YA(1)
DO 1 I=1,N
1 CALL PLOT(XA(I),YA(I),0)
RETURN
END

```

TRAN	ENT	TRAN	00010
	DC	0	00020
	STD	L TEMP	00030
	STS	SAVE	00040
	STX	1 SVXR1+1	00050
	STX	2 SVXR1+3	00060
	STX	3 SVXR1+5	00070
	SLT	32	00080
	LDX	I1 TRAN	00090
	LD	I1 0	00100
	SRA	1	00110
	SLA	1	00120
	SLA	9	00130
	SRA	9	00140
	BSC	L ABORT,+	00150
	STO	L WDCNT	00160
	MDX	L WDCNT,-1	00170
	LDX	I2 WDCNT	00180
	MDX	L TRAN,+1	00190
	NOP		00200
	LD	I TRAN	00210
	STO	ADDZ+1	00220
ADDZ	LDX	L1 0	00230
ADD	LD	1 0	00240
	LDX	3 +2	00250
	RTE	8	00260
	STO	EBCD	00270
REPT	LD	FBCD	00280
	S	D240	00290
	BSC	L NEX1,-	00300
	LD	EBCD	00310
	S	D225	00320
	BSC	L NEX2,-Z	00330
	LD	EBCD	00340
	S	D208	00350
	BSC	L NEX3,-Z	00360
	LD	EBCD	00370
	S	D192	00380
	BSC	L NEXT,-Z	00390
	LD	EBCD	00391
	SLA	10	00392
	SRA	10	00393
	RTE	2	00394
	SRA	2	00395
	SLT	2	00396
	A	D37	00397
	MDX	NEXT	00398
NEX1	A	D9	00400
NEX2	A	D9	00410
NEX3	A	D9	00420
NEXT	NOP		00430
ADD2	STO	L2 IA	00440
	MDX	RTRN	00450
	NOP		00460
RTRN	SLA	16	00470
	SLT	8	00480
	STO	EBCD	00490
	MDX	L ADD2+1,-1	00500
	MDX	3 -1	00510
	MDX	REPT	00520
	MDX	L ADD2+1,+2	00530
	MDX	1 -1	00540
	MDX	2 -2	00550
	MDX	ADD	00560
	LDX	I1 TRAN	00570
	MDX	1 +1	00580
	NOP		00590
	LD	1 0	00600
	STO	HGHT	00610
	MDX	1 +1	00620
	NOP		00630
	LD	1 0	00640
	STO	ANGLE	00650
	LD	HGHT-1	00660
	A	WDCNT	00670
	STO	HGHT-1	00680
	MDX	L WDCNT,+1	00690
	LDX	I3 103	00700
	CALL	ALPHA	00710
		TRANS VECTOR ADDRESS	

	DC	WDCNT	00720
	DC	IA	00730
HGHT	DC	0	00740
ANGLE	DC	0	00750
ABORT	MDX	L TRAN,+3	00760
SVXR1	LDX	L1 0	00770
	LDX	L2 0	00780
	LDX	L3 0	00790
SAVE	LDS	0	00800
	LDD	TEMP	00810
	BSC	I TRAN	00820
TEMP	BSS	E 2	00830
EBCD	DC	0	00840
D208	DC	208	00850
D225	DC	225	00860
D240	DC	240	00870
D192	DC	192	00880
D9	DC	9	00890
D37	DC	37	00891
WDCNT	DC	0	00900
XR3	DC	0	00910
RETIN	DC	0	00920
IA	BSS	64	00930
	END		00940

```

SUBROUTINE DECD(AA,HGHT,ANGLE)
DIMENSION IA(6),ITBL(10)
DATA ITBL/27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36/
DATA N/6/
A=ABS(AA)
DO3J=1,N
B=10.0**J
FINT=IFIX(A/B)
C=(A-FINT*B)/(10.0**((J-1)))
IC=IFIX(C)+1
J9=N+1-J
IA(J9)=ITBL(IC)
3 CONTINUE
IF(AA)5,6,6
5 IA(1)=45
6 CONTINUE
CALL ALPHA(N,IA,HGHT,ANGLE)
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE CIRCL(X,Y,R)
DIMENSION SS(19)
DATA SS/0.0,0.0872,0.1736,0.2588,0.342,0.4226,0.5,0.5736,0.6428,
10.7071,0.766,0.8192,0.866,0.9063,0.9397,0.9659,0.9848,0.9962,1.0/
CALL MOVE(X,Y+R,1)
DO 1 I=1,18
J=19-I
1 CALL MOVE(X+SS( I+1)*R,Y+SS( J)*R,0)
DO 2 I=1,18
J=19-I
2 CALL MOVE(X+SS( J)*R,Y-SS( I+1)*R,0)
DO 3 I=1,18
J=19-I
3 CALL MOVE(X-SS( I+1)*R,Y-SS( J)*R,0)
DO 4 I=1,18
J=19-I
4 CALL MOVE(X-SS( J)*R,Y+SS( I+1)*R,0)
RETURN
END

```

	ENT	PLERR
PLERR	DC	0
	STD	AQ
	STS	RESTO
	LD	I PLERR
	STO	ADDR+1
ADDR	LD	L 0
	STO	HEXNO
	CALL	EACPT
	DC	MSG1
	DC	MSG2
	DC	HEXNO
	DMES	// 'E
	XIO	L 46
	LDD	AQ
RESTO	LDS	0
	MDX	L PLERR,+1
	BSC	I PLERR
MSG1	DMES	'RPL0T 'E
MSG2	DMES	ERROR NO. 'E
HEXNO	BSS	6
AQ	DEC	0
	END	

LINE	ENT	LINE	
	ENT	SKIP	
	DC	0	
	BSI	BEGIN	
	LDX	I1 LINE	
	BSC	L START,+	
	CALL	PLOTX	
	DC	LIST1	
	SLA	16	
	MDX	START	
SKIP	DC	0	
	BSI	BEGIN	
	LDX	I1 SKIP	
	BSC	L START,Z-	
	CALL	PLOTX	
	DC	LIST2	
	LD	C1	
START	STO	IND	
	STX	2 XR2+1	
	STS	RESTO	
	SLT	32	
	LDX	2 0	
	LD	I1 0	
	BSC	L A1,-	
	MDX	2 +8	
	SLA	16	
	S	I1 0	ABSOLUTE VALUE
	CMP	MAXN	
	MDX	A1	
	MDX	A1	
	LD	MAXP	
A1	STO	X	
	LD	I1 1	
	BSC	L A2,-	
	MDX	2 +4	
	SLA	16	
	S	I1 1	ABSOLUTE VALUE
	CMP	MAXN	
	MDX	A2	
	MDX	A2	
	LD	MAXP	
A2	STO	Y	
	MDX	1 +2	
	STX	1 BACK+1	
	CMP	X	Y GREATER THAN X
	MDX	A3	IF SO, GO TO A3
	MDX	A6	
	BSC	L XR1,+	
A6	SRT	15	M2=2Y
	STD	M2	
	LD	X	
	SLA	1	N2=2X
	STO	N2	
	SRT	17	T1=N
	STD	T1	
	LD	COMM1	
	MDX	A4	
A3	SLA	1	N2=2Y
	STD	N2	
	SRT	17	T1=N
	STD	T1	
	LD	X	
	SRT	15	M2=2X
	STD	M2	
	LD	COMM2	
A4	SRA	2 0	SHIFT FOR CORRECT VERT/HORIZ COMMAND
	AND	MASK	
	STD	T3	
	LD	COMM3	
	SRA	2 0	SHIFT FOR CORRECT DIAGONAL COMMAND
	AND	MASK	
	STD	T3+1	
	SLA	16	T2=0
	STD	T2	
	LDX	I1 T1+1	INITIALIZE STEP COUNT
LOOP	LDD	T1	
	AD	M2	CALC 2IM+N
	STD	T1	
	D	N2	(2IM+N)/2N

	STO	X	STORE RESULT
	S	T2	
	A	ADDR	GET COMMAND ADDRESS
	STO	A5+1	
A5	LD	L 0	
	STO	0	COMMD
	CALL	PLOTX	
	DC	LIST3	
	LD	X	
	STO	T2	
	MDX	1 -1	
	MDX	LOOP	
XR1	LDX	L1 0	
XR2	LDX	L2 0	
	LDD	AQ	
RESTO	LDS	0	
BACK	BSC	L 0	
BEGIN	DC	0	
	STX	1 XR1+1	
	STO	AQ	
	LD	IND	
	BSC	I BEGIN	
IND	DC	-1	
C1	DC	1	
X	DC	0	
Y	DC	0	
N2	DC	0	
COMM1	DC	/7733	HORIZONTAL COMMANDS
COMM2	DC	/5151	VERTICAL COMMANDS
COMM3	DC	/6842	DIAGONAL COMMANDS
MASK	DC	/000F	
T2	DC	0	
ADDR	DC	T3	
MAXN	DC	/8000	
MAXP	DC	/3FFF	
	BSS	E 0	
AQ	DEC	0	
T1	DEC	0	
M2	DEC	0	
T3	DEC	0	
LIST1	DC	0	
	DC	0	PEN DOWN COMMAND
LIST2	DC	0	
	DC	9	PEN UP COMMAND
LIST3	DC	0	
COMMD	DC	0	
	END		



	ENT		BRING
	ENT		BITS
BRING	DC		0
	STX	1	XR1+1
	LDX	I1	BRING
	LD	1	0
	STO		A1+1
	LD	I1	0
	STO		T1+1
	LD		C16
	STO		COUNT
	MDX	1	+1
	MDX		A2
BITS	DC		0
	STX	1	XR1+1
	LDX	I1	BITS
A2	LD	1	0
	STO		NUMBR
	MDX	1	+1
	STX	1	BACK+1
	BSC	L	XR1,+ -
	SLA		16
	STO		T1
LOOP	LDD		T1
	SLT		1
	STO		T1
	MDX	L	COUNT,-1
	MDX		NEXT
	MDX	L	A1+1,+1
A1	LD	L	0
	STO		T1+1
	LD		C16
	STO		COUNT
NEXT	MDX	L	NUMBR,-1
	MDX		LOOP
	LD		T1
XR1	LDX	L1	0
BACK	BSC	L	0
C16	DC		16
T2	DC		0
T1	DEC		0
COUNT	DC		0
NUMBR	DC		0
	END		

	ENT	SCAL3	
	ENT	PLOT3	
SCAL3	DC	0	
	RSI	SAVE	
	LDX	1 -12	LOOP CONTROL.
LOOP1	LD	2 0	GETT ADDR. OF XL (YL,ZL)
	MDX	2 +1	
	STO	AD2	STORE ADDRESS
	STO	AD4	STORE ADDRESS
	RSI	LOAD	GET XU (OR YU,ZU)
	LIRF	FSUB	
AD2	DC	0	SUBTRACT XL (OR YL,ZL)
	LIRF	FSTO	
	DC	TEMP	STORE DIFFERENCE.
	RSI	LOAD	GET X (OR Y,Z) DIMENSION
	LIRF	FMPY	
	DC	F100	MULTIPLY BY 100
	LIRF	FDIV	
	DC	TEMP	DIVIDE BY DIFFERENCE
	LIRF	FSTOX	
	DC	C+12	STORE INCHES/UNIT (X,Y,Z)
	LIRF	FMPY	
AD4	DC	0	MULTIPLY BY XL (OR YL,ZL)
	LIRF	SNR	CHANGE SIGN
	LIRF	FSTOX	
	DC	C+14	STORE ORIGIN CORRECTION
	MDX	1 +4	INCREMENT & LOOP.
	MDX	LOOP1	
	RSI	P1	
	LIRF	FSTO	
	DC	TEMP	
	LIRF	FMPY	
	DC	C+2	MULT. BY X ORIGIN CORR.
	LIRF	FADDX	
	DC	C	ADD TO Y ORIGIN CORR.
	LIRF	FSTOX	
	DC	C	NEW Y ORIGIN CORRECTION
	LIRF	FLD	
	DC	TEMP	
	LIRF	FMPY	
	DC	C	MULT. BY X UNITS/INCH
	LIRF	FSTO	
	DC	C+14	Y AXIS CORR. FOR X DATA
	CALL	FCOS	
	DC	ANGLE	COSINE OF X ANGLE
	LIRF	FSTO	
	DC	TEMP	
	LIRF	FMPY	
	DC	C+2	MULT. BY X ORIGIN CORR.
	LIRF	FSTO	
	DC	C+2	NEW X ORIGIN CORRECTION
	LIRF	FLD	
	DC	TEMP	
	LIRF	FMPY	
	DC	C	MULT. BY X UNITS/INCH
	LIRF	FSTO	
	DC	C+12	X AXIS CORR. FOR X DATA
	RSI	P1	
	RSI	P3	
	LIRF	FSTO	
	DC	C	Y AXIS CORR. FOR Z DATA
	CALL	FCOS	
	DC	ANGLE	COSINE OF Z ANGLE
	LDX	1 2	
	RSI	P3	
	LIRF	FSTO	
	DC	C+8	X AXIS CORR. FOR Z DATA
	SLA	16	RESET ORIGIN BY ZEROING X
	STO	J	& Y PEN POSITION
	STO	J+1	ACCUMULATORS
	MDX	EXIT	
P1	DC	0	
	RSI	LOAD	GET ANGLE OF X (Z) AXIS
	LIRF	FMPY	
	DC	RAD	CONVERT TO RADIANS
	LIRF	FSTO	
	DC	ANGLE	STORE ANGLE
	CALL	FSIN	
	DC	ANGLE	GET SINE OF ANGLE

```

LDX 1 6
P3 RSC I P1
DC 0
LIBF FSTO
DC TEMP
LIBF FMPY
DC C+10
LIBF FADDX
DC C
LIBF FSTOX
DC C
LIBF FLD
DC TEMP
LIBF FMPY
DC C+8
SAVE BSC I P3
DC 0
STX 1 XR1+1
STX 2 XR1+3
STX 3 XR1+5
STD SAVA0
STS STAT
LDX I2 SAVE
MDX 2 -2
STX 2 AD98+1
AD98 LDX I2 0
LDX I3 103
RSC I SAVE
EXIT STX 2 AD99+1
XR1 LDX L1 0
LDX L2 0
LDX L3 0
LDD SAVA0
STAT LDS 0
AD99 BSC L 0
LOAD DC 0
LD 2 0
STO AD1
LIBF FLD
AD1 DC 0
MDX 2 +1
RSC I LOAD
BSS E 0
SAVA0 BSS 2
C BSS 16
J BSS 2
JX DC 0
JY DC 0
PLOT3 DC 0
RSI SAVE
CALL PIKUP
DC FACTX
DC FACTY
RSI LOAD
LIBF FSTO
DC TEMP2
LIBF FMPY
DC C+12
LIBF FSTO
DC TEMP
LIBF FLD
DC TEMP2
LIBF FMPY
DC C+14
LIBF FSTO
DC TEMP2
RSI LOAD
LIBF FMPY
DC C+4
LIBF FADD
DC TEMP2
LIBF FSTO
DC TEMP2
RSI LOAD
LIBF FSTO
DC Z
LIBF FMPY
DC C+8
LIBF FADD

```

MULT. BY Z ORIGIN CORR.

ADD TO X (Y) ORIGIN CORR.

NEW X (Y) ORIGIN CORRECTION

MULT. BY Z UNITS/INCH

```

S-----
S
S THIS SECTION SAVES STATUS
S AND LOADS THE ADDRESS OF
S THE FIRST CALLING PARAMETER
S INTO INDEX REG. 2
S
S-----
E
E THIS SECTION RESTORES STA-
E TUS & RETURNS TO CALLING
E PROGRAM.
E
E-----
L
L FLOAT. PT. NO. IS LOADED
L & INDEX REG. 2 INCREMENTED
L
L-----

```

GET X COORDINATE

GET Y COORDINATE

MULTIPLY BY INCHES/UNIT (Y)

DC	TEMP		
LIRF	FADD		
DC	C+2		ADJUST FOR ORIGIN VALUE
LIRF	FMPY		
DC	FACTX		MULT. BY X EXPANSION FACTOR
LDX	L1 J		
RSI	PROC1		
LIRF	FLD		
DC	Z		
LIRF	FMPY		
DC	C		
LIRF	FADD		
DC	TEMP+2		
LIRF	FADD		
DC	C+6		ADJUST FOR ORIGIN
LIRF	FMPY		
DC	FACTY		MULT. BY Y EXP. FACTOR
MDX	1 +1		
RSI	PROC1		
MDX	2 +1		
LD	I2 -1		GET PEN UP OR DOWN COMMD.
BSC	L PROC2,Z		BRANCH IF NONZERO
CALL	LINE		
DC	JX		DRAW LINE TO POINT
DC	JY		
MDX	EXIT		
PROC2	CALL	SKIP	
DC	JX		MOVE TO PT. WITH PEN UP
DC	JY		
MDX	EXIT		
PROC1	DC	0	U-----
LIRF	FADD	1	1
DC	FHALF	1	1 THIS SECTION ROUNDS OFF
LIRF	IFIX	1	1
S	1 0	1	1 THE FLOAT. PT. INCREMENT
STO	1 +2	1	1
A	1 0	1	1 COUNT & STORES AS PEN COM.
STO	1 0	1	1
RSC	I PROC1	1	1-----
F100	DEC	100.0	
FHALF	DEC	0.5	
FACTX	DEC	1.0	
FACTY	DEC	1.0	
RAD	DEC	0.017453	CONVERSION FACTOR RADIAN
ANGLE	DEC	0	
TEMP	DEC	0	
TEMP2	DEC	0	
Z	DEC	0	
END			